

the city prison, and began to batter it down. Officer George Wilson appeared at the door, and told the crowd that Peck had been taken from the jail. This only increased the rage of the crowds, and the officer bolted the door.

MAYOR YOUNG TALKS.

Mayor Young arrived at the City Building. He got in a window at the North side of the building and tried to talk. Only occasionally could his words be heard.

"I give you my word and honor that the negro, Peck, is not in this building. I do not wonder that you are excited. But let me tell you that Peck will be brought here for trial. You can do nothing now. Wait. Don't endanger the lives of innocent people here. There are 365 other days in the year. I am willing that you appoint a committee to investigate whether the negro is here. If he were here, disgrace though it might bring, we would not deceive you."

The Mayor was interrupted by yells and hisses. Nothing he could say or do would conciliate the people.

"We want that nigger!" they yelled.

"We don't believe Sheriff Kelly took him to Cleveland!"

Another committee went through the jail, but the crowds would not listen to its reports.

Mayor Young, Chief Harrison and several policemen appeared at the front of the building.

The Mayor tried to talk again, and also a member of the investigating committee, but could not. Local newspapers received telephone messages from Cleveland, stating that Sheriff Kelly had arrived there last evening but the infuriated crowds would listen to nothing.

STORY OF PECK'S REMOVAL.

The officers declared that Peck was taken from the City prison at 4 o'clock by Officer Washer. He was handcuffed and was led under the viaduct bridge and through a building, to a closed carriage at the west side of the bridge. Sheriff Kelly was in the carriage, and with him was "Bud" Howard, the negro who shot and wounded John Forbes. The two negroes were chained together, and hastily driven in a closed carriage to the C. T. & V. station. The taking of Howard to Cleveland, was for his safety. It was feared that the crowds would go to the county jail, and mistake Howard for Peck.

THE FINAL RUSH

Just Before the Fatal Volleys Were Fired.

The trouble began when a few leaders of the crowd decided to storm the City building, using a ladder for a battering ram.

Calling for volunteers, which seemed to be answered by a thousand voices, the crowd surged back. For a moment a clear space was made in front of the entrance leading to police headquarters.

THEN A CRY OF "FORWARD" was made and the throng forged ahead.

A dozen policemen occupied the entrance. Like a mighty wave the mob surged against them, and like a solid rock the police withstood the rush.

The first attempt to crowd into the City building proved a failure.

But only for a moment.

For a second time the crowd rushed, and again failed. The gigantic forms of Policemen Kempel and Goodenberger, backed by Chief Harrison and Mayor Young, withstood the crowd. Up to this time the POLICE WERE GOOD NATURED. They did not even use their clubs.

Then some fellow yelled: "Try 'er again, boys; we'll get the nigger," and for a third time the crowd rushed in and endeavored to get into the building. The police then used their clubs, and pushed the nearest ones back.

At this point

A ROCK WAS THROWN

towards the policemen, which struck near the doorway. In a second a dozen rocks were flying through the air and windows, one or two striking policemen.

At this juncture the police decided to fire into the air above the crowd. Several shots were fired. The mob surged back and the air seemed thick with flying missiles.

The police retired from the doorway and

CLOSED THE DOORS

to the crowd, now thoroughly aroused, that the police were backing down, and a hundred of them rushed to a huge pile of brick just north of the building, while others across the street to the old stone quarry where more missiles were found.

Thereupon hundreds of men and boys rushed forward and began to throw bricks. Every window on the lower floor was smashed in and many of the upper ones broken.

SHOT IN EARNEST

Did the Police After the First Rush of the Crowd.

Here the police began shooting in earnest. The lights were turned off and darkness prevailed in the building. One policeman, standing at a window on the north side of the Mayor's court room, fired his revolver five times directly into the crowd across the street.

BOY KILLED.

One bullet struck Len Wade, a 10-year-old boy, piercing his heart. He was carried into Kaufman Bros. drug store and then into Enright's undertaking rooms. Hardly was he placed upon a cot ere Drs. Montenyohl and Todd, who were present, pronounced him dead.

Another bullet struck the south window of Kaufman Bros. drug store, and lodged in the wall beyond. This occurred at 11:15 o'clock. The hat of the prescription clerk at this store was pierced. He was standing at the counter.

Much shooting was also done in front of the building at the same time, in which the small child of Mrs. Davidson was

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

while lying on its mother's arm. The bullet also penetrated Mrs. Davidson's arm. She and her husband were sitting in a carriage at the time.

BROKE INTO COUNTY JAIL.

Earlier in the evening, a crowd rushed to the county jail, expecting to find Peck there. Deputy Sheriff Stone permitted committees to enter the jail, and they were satisfied that the negro wasn't there. The court house was broken into, and searched.

FALSE FIRE ALARM.

To attract the crowd away from the City building, a false fire alarm was sent in, but everybody cried, "Bluff," and no one left.

RIOT BEGINS.

The riot began when the crowd attempted to break into the City building, and the police opened fire with revolvers. People in the crowd threw stones at the City building and broke every window in it.

EFFORT TO GET MILITIA OUT.

Mayor Young telephoned to Captain Herman Werner and Captain Blackburn of Companies E and B, O. N. G., to bring out their companies, but the members could not be assembled, although officers made a vigorous attempt to do so.

MOB SECURED ARMS.

When it became known that an effort was being made to call out the militia, a large crowd ran to the store of the Standard Hardware company on South Main st., and deliberately smashed the large show windows, gaining entrance and securing a large quantity of rifles, shotguns, revolvers and ammunition. Officer Pife was near the building when it was entered. He was chased away by the crowds. With the guns secured the mob hastened to the City building, and opened fire on the police officers who were really caged in the building.

The officers kept up firing as long as they had ammunition, and then they were finally able to escape from the rear of the building.

COLUMBIA HALL FIRED.

The mob set fire to Columbia hall, hoping thus to fire the City building, and force out all who were in it. Columbia hall burned and with the assistance of dynamite the City building was soon destroyed.

FIREMEN WERE SHOT.

The fire department was called to save the building, but when the firemen arrived, they were ordered to not turn on the hose. "Billy" Ropke, a fireman, who turned a hose on the City building, was shot through the

neck. Three other firemen were injured.

DYNAMITE USED.

There appeared to be a fairly good supply of dynamite secured somewhere, and it was used principally upon the City building.

MILITIA CALLED.

Mayor Young wired to Governor Nash at 12 o'clock for militia. The Governor promised to have troops here by 3 a.m.

MILITIA HERE.

Canton Company Arrived Over Valley Railroad at 6:25 a.m.

The militia from Canton reached Akron at 6:25 this morning over the Valley railroad. The troops were marched directly to the City building. No attempt was made to prevent their progress. As soon as they arrived a cordon of troops was established around the building. At 7 o'clock the streets in the vicinity were crowded with people but there was no attempt made to break through the line of soldiers.

A Trick That Won.

A few weeks ago a pretty little Parisian actress was appearing at a theater in Geneva. On the last night of the play a tall, well-dressed man sent in his card and asked permission to thank her personally for the pleasure that her performances had given to him. He entertained her at supper and asked permission to see her off at the station on the following day. He arrived with his groom, who was carrying a tremendous bouquet of flowers. He told her that he had telegraphed to his brother, who was in Paris and who had influence both with the press and the theatrical managers and that he would meet her on her arrival in Paris. To the astonishment of the actress all this turned out to be true, and she found a magnificent carriage at the station. A fine dinner followed. The girl was dumb with astonishment. Her host told her that it was all for the sake of his brother, whom he loved dearly, and he spoke patriotically of the beautiful bouquet that she carried and which was made up of flowers culled in the garden of the old homestead. She offered him the bouquet instantly, and he accepted it with a thousand thanks.

Now she has found out why she was treated so well. She had been the means of smuggling quick springs to the value of \$10,000 into Paris.

His New Store.

Old Hi Drew, who lives in a village not 40 miles away, came into town last week on the sly to buy a birthday gift for his wife. He came about vigorously and struggled in a valiant way through the crowds, finally being washed ashore in the doorway of a hardware establishment. Despairing of fighting his way any farther, he made up his mind to make his purchase right there. Martha wanted a new stove, anyway. So he allowed himself to be taken in hand by an energetic salesman and had soon purchased for \$21 an article that was guaranteed to cook anything and everything all at one time. He had it expressed out to the village and by cunning strategy succeeded in getting it set up in the kitchen the next morning without Martha's knowledge. When she saw it, she hugged him and beamed all over with delight. Then he went out and killed a young sucking pig and two chickens and prepared for a royal spread.

Suddenly a blank look passed over the old man's face.

"Why, what's the matter, Drew?" exclaimed his wife.

"Look it here!" he cried. "Here I've been and bought a darn gas stove for \$21, and there ain't no gas for nine miles."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Quick Arrow Shooting.

The Maya Indians have acquired extraordinary dexterity with the bow and arrow, which, with the spear, is their only weapon, though the boys before they are strong enough to draw the bow often use a sling made from a strip of rawhide, with which they kill squirrels and small birds. The bows are about five feet long, made of a thin, tough strip of cactus palm, well seasoned. The arrows are usually carried in a tiger skin quiver and can be used with marvelous rapidity, as the following incident will show:

A chief of the Lacandons of my acquaintance named Canek had been on bad terms with his father-in-law for some time. One morning while hunting in the bush he espied the old man in an amava tree gathering the apples. He at once fired an arrow at the man, striking him through the chest and while the body was falling placed another arrow in the neck. Fortunately for himself he managed to reach the nearest Spanish settlement before any of the murdered man's relatives could overtake him.—Chambers' Journal.

The Professor's Foresight.

Professor Frederick von Martens, who holds the chair of international law in the St. Petersburg university and is a frequent representative of the czar in legal councils of moment, is not a Russian citizen, nor even a Russian subject, but a philosopher German. He is a notable linguist and author, and has been a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. One of the English jurists wondered how the professor was able to keep up his knowledge of so many modern tongues. The professor replied: "It is self defense. You see, in case I lose my chair I wish to be prepared for any offer you foreigners may make."—Saturday Evening Post.

Safety in Battle.

Every soldier believes that the only safe place under fire is the recent scene

of some cannonade escapade. When defending a fort or camp, the wounded are generally placed in the breaches, as the enemy is not likely to waste powder and shot on points which have already been cleared of all garrisons. The same holds true of all engagements. Sailors much prefer to sit in some yawning gun still hot and smoking from the effect of a splintering cannon ball than behind the stoutest bulwark.

Stage Thunder and Lightning.

The reason why the mechanism for making the noises that give realism to a play are never seen by the audience is because the illusion would be completely destroyed if its operations were exposed to view, explains Frank Tyles in The Ladies' Home Journal.

The noise of the waiter falling down stairs with a tray of dishes, for instance, is simulated by dropping an ordinary tin can into a bucket of water, and a sizzling of wood or metal on hard or soft surfaces serves to convince an audience of the approach or departure of a horse. When there is war, a single shot or two is usually the real thing, but a rifle volley effect is obtained by rapidly beating a dried calfskin with rattans, while heavy strokes on the bass drum will convey the idea of cannonading.

If this mechanism were seen in operation by an audience, it would make the whole performance seem ridiculous.

Longevity of Whales.

Some light was thrown upon the subject of the vitality of whales by finding one of these animals in Bering sea in 1890 with a "toggle" harpoon head in its body bearing the mark of the American whaler Montezuma. That vessel was engaged in whaling in Bering sea about ten years, but not later than 1884. She was afterward sold to the government and was sunk in Chukoten harbor during the civil war to serve as an obstruction. Hence it is estimated the whale must have carried the harpoon not less than 35 years.

In connection with this fact William H. Dall gives an account in The National Geographic Magazine of a discussion with Captain E. P. Herendeen of the United States National museum of cases of whales that have been supposed to have made their way from Greenland waters to Bering strait and to have been identified by the harpoons they carried. While it is very likely that the whale really makes the passage an uncertainty must always be allowed, for ships were often changing ownership, and their tools were sold and put on board of other vessels, and harpoon irons were sometimes given or traded to Eskimos. It therefore becomes possible that the animal was struck with a secondhand iron.—Popular Science.

Elephant and Train.

A big and ugly elephant which had long been an object of pursuit to the sportsmen of the Straits Settlements one day wandered on to the railway line and tried conclusions with the engine of a goods train, charging it repeatedly and keeping up the contest for nearly an hour. The engine was reversed in the hope that the beast would allow the train to proceed, but as soon as there was any attempt to renew the journey the elephant returned to the encounter and resumed its obstructive tactics. The driver was afraid to charge the brute, lest the train should be thrown off the rails, and the contest might have gone on much longer had not the elephant backed into the engine and, setting its fore feet firmly between the rails, endeavored to shove the train backward with its hind quarters.

The driver took advantage of the opportunity and put on steam, gradually forcing the beast off the line. In this maneuver one of the wheels of the engine went over the hind legs of the animal, which was put out of its misery by the guard of a following passenger train.—Science.

Humors of the Law.

In a recent bankruptcy case, in speaking of justices of the peace, they are said to be "officers by no means infallible, frequently innocent of law and actually sometimes known to construe the abbreviation adix designating their office, 'J. P.' to mean 'judgment for plaintiff.'"

An Odd Coincidence.

"Late one night some years ago in a western town," said an old telegraph operator, "I received a message which read, 'If you wish to see your brother alive, you will have to come immediately.' The message came from San Francisco and was addressed to an old man who lived across the street from the station, so I put on my hat and went over and delivered it, seeing that it was important that he should have it at once."

"The old man caught the train that left at midnight, and while he was buying his ticket he told me that the message referred to his brother who had left home 20 years before and from whom he had heard nothing during all that time."

"The next night a party called and asked if there were any messages for him, giving the same name as the old man who had left the night before. He must have noticed that I looked at him rather blankly, for he went on to explain that he had a brother in California who was sick and that he was anxious to hear from him."

"Well, it turned out that the message that I had received the night before was intended for him. He was a lawyer in the town and chanced to hear the same name as the old man whom I had sent on a wild goose chase across the continent. Fortunately for

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me I was transferred to another town before the old man got back. That is all there is to the story except that it is true."—Detroit Free Press.

Gas Over the Telephone.

A lady of the West village decided to have a telephone placed in her house. At about the same time she also decided to have a gas range put in. After a family consultation the instructed her daughter to order the telephone. In the conversation both the telephone and gas range had been spoken of, and the daughter apparently became somewhat confused, as will be seen by the following letter which she wrote ordering the telephone: "Dear Sir—We have decided to have a telephone placed in the house. Please give it your immediate attention. The house is not piped for gas, but the street is."—Winsted (Conn.) Citizen.

Seventeenth Century Apples.
Apples be so diverse of form and substance that it were infinite to describe them all. Some consist more of pipe than water, as our pipe called Main chonnes; others more of water than pipe, as our Castanas and Pome waters. To be short, all apples may be sorted into three kinds, sweet, sour and unsavoury. Sweet apples ease the cough, quench thirst, cure melancholy, comfort the heart and head, especially if they be fragrant and odoriferous, and also give a laudable nourishment. Sour apples hinder spitting, straiten the breast, gripe and hurt the stomach, encrease phlegm and weaken memory. Sweet apples are to be eaten at the beginning of meat, but sour and tart apples at the latter end. All apples are worst raw, and best baked or preserved.

Philip of Macedonia and Alexander, his son, from whence perhaps a curious and skillful herald may derive our Lancashire men, were called Philomel, apple lovers because they were never without apples in their pockets. Yea, all Macedonians, his countrymen, did so love them that having near Babylon suspected a fruiterer's boy they strived for it that many were drowned.—Dr. Thomas Moffett in 1575.

The New Cook.

"Magpie, did you make that chicken broth as I ordered you?"
"Oh! did, mom?"
"What did you do with it?"
"Sure, an' that like would O! do wid it but fads it to the chickens, mom?"—Boston Courier.

RAILROAD NOTICES.

CHICAGO AND RETURN \$5.85—ERIE R. R. THE OFFICIAL G. A. R. ROUTE.

Tickets on sale Aug. 25 to 29 inclusive, returning until Aug. 31, subject to extension to Sept. 30. Buckley Post special will leave Akron at 7:30 a.m. Sunday, Aug. 26, arriving Chicago 5:30 p.m. Best track, rock ballast block system, and rapid run. Other trains leave Akron 7:08 a.m., 12:22 noon, 6:52 and 8:36 p.m. Don't fail to take the Erie.

G. A. R. RATES TO CHICAGO.

\$5.85 Akron to Chicago and return via B. & O. R. R. Aug. 25th to 29th. Return limit Aug. 31, subject to extension until Sept. 30th. The B. & O. R. R. is the shortest and most direct line to Chicago, and only line running day train Chicago to Akron. Trains leave Akron 10:10 a.m., 8 p.m. and 11 p.m. Returning leave Chicago 10:20 a.m., 3:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. No change of cars. For further information see C. D. Honadle, ticket agent, Union depot.

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Tickets via all leading lines at lowest rates. Information cheerfully given upon application to C. D. Honadle, ticket agent, Union depot. Cook's personally conducted tours. Apr. 25-1f

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Toronto and return \$4.00. Erie R. R. Sept. 4, 8:44 p.m. Ask agent for particulars.

LAST EXCURSION.

Special Erie R. R. train 8:44 R. R. train 8:44 p.m., Sept. 4, for Niagara Falls and Toronto. See agent for particulars.

FIRE ALARM CALLS.

1 Central engine house.
2 Buckeye works.
3 Akron Iron works.
4 Diamond Rubber works.
5 Main and Market.
6 No. 2 engine house, Sixth ward.
7 N. Broadway, near Market.
8 Buchtel ave. and Bowery.
9 Schumacher mill, Mill st.
12 Prospect, near Mill.
13 Furnace and Broadway.
14 Main and Kent.
15 Ash and Park place.
16 No. 3 engine house, W. Hill.
17 Carroll and Exchange.
18 Empire Mower & Reaper Works.
19 Akron Rubber works.
21 Prospect and Perkins.
23 Forge and Market.
24 Sherman, near Exchange.
25 Main and Exchange.
26 North Howard and Tallmadge.
27 W. Market and Greene.
28 Akron Knife works.
29 Washington and Hopp alley.
31 N. Howard and North.
32 E. Market and Spruce.
33 W. Market and Valley.
35 Carroll and Spicer.
36 Carroll and Sumner.
37 North and Arlington.
38 Vine and Fountain.
39 Coburn and Campbell.
41 Wooster ave. and Locust.
42 Pearl, near eastern.
43 S. Main and Fair.
45 College and Mill.
46 Arlington and Hazel.
47 Howe and Bowery.
48 West South.
49 Merrill pottery, State st.
51 Howard and Cherry.
52 No. 4 engine house, Main & Fair.
53 Center st. railroad crossing.
54 Buchtel ave. and Union.
55 Akron Stoneware Co., 6th ward.
57 Lods and Turner.
58 Perkins and Adolph ave.
59 Main, near I.O.O.F. Temple.
61 Case ave. and Kent.
62 Steubling mill, Sixth ward.
63 Johnston and Champlain.
64 Akron Sew. Pipe Co., Black mill.
65 Hill Sewer Pipe Co., E. Market.
67 Carroll and E. Market.
68 Second ave. and Valley railroad.
69 Johnson and Wilson.
71 Grant and Cross.
72 North and Maple.
73 Werner Printing Co.
74 North Union, near Bluff.
75 Robinson Bros., N. Forge st.
76 The Whitmore, Robinson Co.
81 Western Linoleum Co.
82 Summit Sewer Pipe Co.
83 Allen and Cross.
84 Thornton and Harvard.
85 The J. C. McNeil Boiler works.
91 Cerent mills, S. Howard st.
92 Schumacher cooper shop, N. Broadway.
121 General alarm.
123 Silver and Hickory.

125 W. Market and Rhodes ave.
232 Renner's brewery, N. Forge st.
241 Sherman and Voria.
253 W. Exchange and, near Willow.
312 Cascade mills, N. Howard.
314 Fire chief's residence.
321 Adams and Upton.
341 Balch and Market.
342 Maple, opposite Balch.
345 Bittman and Crosby.
351 Exchange and Spicer.
412 Wooster and St. Clair.
413 St. Clair and Barigan.
415 Water works, Wooster ave.
431 Ewart Tile works.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

